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HANGING ON TO OFFICE.

THE EMPLOYEES PRAYING FOR CIVIL SERVICE RULES.

When the Gold Question Has Been Solved Secretary Carlisle Will Attend to the Wishes of the Democrats.

TIMES BUREAU, RIPLEY BUILDING, WASHINGTON, April 22, 1893.

It is really comical to note to what extent the change of an administration will serve to influence the manners of a large class of clerks and division heads in the public service. It has been truly said: "Let a gem fall into the mire and it remains the same precious stone it was; let dust be whirled up to heaven, and it retains its base origin." This, of course, is true of human beings, but if ever there was a time when the "dust" of creation was trying to fly about gracefully and glitter in the sunshine of official favor, it is now, in the departments of the Government. The cheap arrogance of little men which last summer was shameful, is now replaced by a bow which is "too low," and the "pregnant hinges of the knees" are as supple as a whalebone buggy-whip, or the languid pendants of the weeping-willow tree. The men and women, boys and girls, now in the departments are hanging on to the offices like a drowning man to a life-preserver, and every time one of their comrades goes under they all take a sympathetic dip and come up with a mouthful of salt water that makes them sick and groggy. They are now circulating huge petitions, signed by every mump on earth, praying that they all be taken under the protecting wings of the civil service rules like a half-fledged bird beneath the feathered breast of the speckled hen. They are all too well understood why they did not do all this during the past four years; but it did not look so stormy then, and the sunshine of anticipated Republican rule forever was, I suppose, mighty bright to them.

All of this rubbish and gauzy effort at a continuance in office is thoroughly understood by the President and his Cabinet officers, and when the time comes these petitions will be properly placed away for attention by some other administration. In the Treasury Department, where a large number of these unclassified positions are held, the work has recently been of such a character as to prevent the Secretary from giving time to these matters, but Mr. Carlisle, when the gold question has been solved, will attend awhile to the wants of the Democrats for these places.

One of the closest men to Secretary Carlisle, and certainly one of the most accomplished gentlemen connected with the Treasury Department, is Colonel Samuel M. Gaines, of Kentucky, who came as the private secretary to Mr. Carlisle, and has since been made chief of a division under him. Colonel Gaines was born in Charlotte county, Va., and was one of the coterie of splendid young men who were graduated from the University of Virginia in a few years succeeding the war, among them, and the most brilliant, perhaps, being Harvey Chambers of Mecklenburg, Isidor Rayner of Maryland and J. Taylor Ellison of Richmond.

Colonel Gaines served for a number of years as clerk of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, and was editor of the New Era, and also the Maysville Bulletin. He is famous in the State for his brilliant paragraphs and strong editorial work. He is a splendid type of the courtly Southern gentleman, and his actions are strongly entwined about the interests of his native State. He is a brother of Mr. R. V. Gaines, of Charlotte county. A group of gentlemen were sitting about the lobby of the Metropolitan last night, and the conversation turned upon "disappointments," not wholly an unusual topic, even this early in the game of political rewards. One of them remarked that the disappointments did not all come from failure to get an office, but sometimes followed the success. For an instance, he said: "I was in Buckingham county some time ago, and heard of the incident. A year ago the Legislature of Virginia elected Hon. Sam Coleman to the circuit judgeship of his district. He was a member of the House of Delegates, and so there was a vacancy. Mr. Cannon Patterson, of that county, went to Richmond and was told there would be an extra session of the Legislature last winter, so he began his campaign, and was duly elected to fill the unexpired term of Judge Coleman, but, you see, there was no extra session, so opportunity, funds, labor and all went in under the general head of disappointments, even in success; but," he continued, "it is more than likely that another

campaign this fall will restore to him some comfort in the shape of a re-election."

The startling announcement in the Washington Post two days ago that Mr. Basil Gordon was a candidate for the Mexican mission set some of the newsgatherers here to work to find out what had happened to Mr. Isaac Finney Gray, who was appointed about one month ago. They soon found out that the remarkable information had been sent by the Richmond local correspondent of the Post, and seemed satisfied that he would eventually find out from the political changes of next year that the mission had been filled early in March.

Hon. Claude A. Swanson has returned, and with Representative Marshall are the only members of the delegation now in the city. Both of the gentlemen are hard at work for their constituents, and will undoubtedly pull out a few plums while the others are away. Mr. Swanson will remain, he said, for the next few weeks, and it is a safe prediction that the good work which he has so cleverly begun will not be allowed to remain as his full quota of offices.

The absence of the President next week, and the fact that many of the Cabinet officers will attend with him the naval review in the New York harbor, will militate against the work of the congressmen, but papers can be put into shape, and preparations made to further their claims when the officials again take up the daily business routine.

The understanding of Secretary Morton will do a little better for the tobacco interests of Virginia than was done by his rustic predecessor, Uncle Jerry Rusk. Last year Uncle Jerry gave his entire order for tobacco seed to the State of Kentucky. At the very close of the season he was prevailed upon by some Virginians to place an order for seed in their State. This he did in a very limited way, and the entire quantity was exhausted in a single distribution. The tobacco seed in Virginia should not be alert in the matter, and should see to it that the new Secretary of Agriculture is properly applied to for the opportunity to furnish the required quantity of seed, which under his department he will purchase.

The action of Mr. Cleveland in the appointment of General William T. Townes as Consul-General to Rio, shows his desire to do all he can for this industry in the Commonwealth, and this interest comes gracefully from him, who by many of our agriculturists was blamed for his action regarding the tax on tobacco. The opportunity is ripe now for a good move along this line, and those interested in this industry should not let it pass by indifference to counteract the good start and excellent promise of further benefit.

There was a little to brake the monotony of the calls of the office-seekers at the White House this morning. There were no big delegations who saw the President, the visitors followed each other in a very desultory sort of way, and there is very indication that the rush has seen its best day, and it will be no surprise if the President, after his return from Chicago, does not curtail the hours he devotes to those who want to "talk shop" to him.

Congressman Marshall, who has been at home, attending to his law practice, returned here Thursday night. He says that nothing can be accomplished here by letter-writing, though he always receives polite replies to his communications regarding offices. He went to see the President to-day in the interest of Headright, who wants a consulate. Mr. Cleveland received him very pleasantly, and seemed to remember all about Mr. Smyth's papers, and said he was well informed.

Mr. Marshall went early to see Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General Maxwell in regard to the removal of a number of postmasters in his district. Mr. Marshall says Mr. Maxwell promised to make the removals he requested, and that he is a Democrat after his own heart. Mr. Marshall also went to the Department of the Interior to urge the appointment of Mr. Milton White, of Abingdon, for chief of division in the department. In the same department Mr. Marshall has recently secured the appointment of Mr. W. H. Mayer, of Wythe county, to a 500 place, formerly held by an objectionable negro from the Ninth district.

Among the visitors to the White House this morning was the widow of General U. S. Grant, who paid a visit of about a half-hour to Mrs. Cleveland. Mrs. Grant carries the weight of her years and afflictions quite well.

Secretary Carlisle saw the President this morning during the calling hour for about five minutes, and it is thought that some slight mention was made of the encroachment on the \$100,000,000 gold reserve in the Treasury yesterday.

Governor Carr, of North Carolina, is in the city visiting his son, Mr. Wilson K. Carr, who married here and is now engaged in the real estate business. Governor Carr called on the President to-day and extended an invitation to him for the duck shooting on Currituck sound for next winter. The President expressed his delight at the idea, and said he would try to arrange his affairs so as to be able to accept the invitation. Governor Carr was then, by the President's direction, shown through the entire White House and conservatories. While looking at the flowers the gardener made up a bouquet of the choicest roses and handed them to the Governor, who was highly pleased at the graceful and pretty compliment.

For some time past it has been the custom at the Treasury Department to carry what are known as "substitutes." These are persons who have passed the civil service examinations, but for whom regular vacancies have not been found. They have been utilized to keep up the work of clerks who have been detained from duty by sickness over the sixty days sick leave allowed by act of Congress. The pay of these substitutes has been half of the pay of the regular clerk in whose place they are employed, the balance going to the party holding the office. It is now thought that the substitute will have to go by the list of eligibles. The higher officials of the department are in favor of abolishment of the substitutes, but the chiefs of divisions want to see them continued, as in many instances good clerks who by reason of sickness are kept away from work over sixty days can still retain their positions.

The National Base-Ball League evidently wants a drawing card at the games this season, as "Uncle" Jerry Rusk, Secretary of Agriculture under Mr. Harrison's administration, was of the last season's games. Secretary Nick Young, who was at the White House yesterday, presented coupon tickets for the season, which Mr. Thurber gratefully received for himself, and guaranteed the other would be presented to the President. Tickets were also left for all of the members of the Cabinet.

The following Virginia fourth-class postmasters have been commissioned, to date from the 15th: Frank E. Luckett; Joseph M. Jordan; Lucetta; William R. Omohundro; Lyella; Susie R. Walker; Rockhook; Mary J. Harris, Spotsylvania.

Albert Watson has been commissioned postmaster at Glenville, N. C., to date from the 15th.

Pensions have been granted as follows: Virginia—Original, James T. S. Taylor; Henry C. Kiser; Mexican survivor, John Land; survivors Indian wars, James N. Bethune.

North Carolina—Increase, John Clouts, Jr.; widows of Indian wars, Susan A. Mills. H. L. W.

What a Veil Does.

A veil wonderfully enhances a beautiful face, and helps out ugly or plain features, and our girls manage it with as much skill as a fan. How daintily they little raise it to touch her throat, leave her handkerchief to her kissable lips or the tip of her little nose visible. It's a cute, cunning motion, and shows off a small, well-gloved hand to advantage. Women just dote on veils. And a black dotted veil or one of thin thread with lace, when a pretty face and irresistible eyes are beneath it. The heavy thread veil conceals complexion defects.

Discouraging Competition.

Judge: What caused had you for beating this poor man so frightfully?
Dismal Dawson: We wanted to make him go to work.

Judge: Did you or your partner in this affair ever do a day's work in your lives?
Dismal Dawson: Course we didn't. But we belongs to the Restinmen's Union, and that feller don't—Indianapolis Journal.

Not Enough for Three.

"Throw up your hands!"
"Throw up your own!"
"Who are you?"
"I'm a burglar!"
"So am I; let's do the job together and divide the spoils."

"Not by a blamed sight. I found a fellow snacking the kitchen that I'm going snags wild, and dere ain't enough for three. See? Get out, or I'll call the police!"—Seattle Press-Times.

CONTINENTAL UNION.

Mr. Goldwin Smith Considers Some American Objections to It.

Our good Canadian people are always being told that they live under the gigantic shadow of a rapacious neighbor who is sleeplessly planning their annexation by force or fraud. The very name of Washington is apt to excite their suspicion. They do not think of Washington as what it now is—a beautiful and attractive city with a brilliant aristocracy, the think of it only as a centre of political mischief. If any Canadian Liberal goes there, though it may be merely for his enjoyment, they fancy that a plot is on foot, as though American Presidents and Ministers of States were in the habit of entering into plots with any unaccredited visitor who may present himself at their doors. They cannot be made to understand that the general attitude of Americans on the Canadian question is one of indifference, and that you may spend weeks at Washington even in political society without hearing the subject mentioned. Of the forcible annexation of Canada I never heard an American speak.

Not only have the majority of Americans no interest in the subject, but some of them, as I have reason to know, are unwilling to admit Canada into the Union, even if she were to come of her own free will and with the consent of her mother country. For this unwillingness, however, I submit, there is no good reason. Some suppose that Canada, if admitted into the Union, would form politically a compact and intrusive mass, disturbing the balance of your politics of demagogues. There is an antiquated prejudice, but there is no natural bond, not only between the British provinces and the French provinces, but between the British provinces and the French provinces. There is still less interchange of population. Between the British provinces and the French provinces there is not only no natural bond, but there is an antagonism of race, history, and religion. The different parts of the Dominion are held together by the political tie, which requires to be strengthened by such means as recent revelations have disclosed. With their admission to the Union, all their solidarity would be at an end. Each of them would obey its natural bias and be drawn toward the States which it adjoins. A political league between the British and French Canadians, above all, is inconceivable.

Not only is the American prejudice against the admission of the Dominion into the Union, but the Dominion itself is not in a position to accept the Union. The Dominion is not a united people, and it is impossible to say, when they have hitherto been strangers to both parties, and there has been nothing to forewarn their choice. All that can be said is that, having no long and a separate history and traditions, they would be favorable to self-government and opposed to any encroachments of the Federal power. As they have remained strangers to any sinister influences which may exist in the Union, they would on their entrance, at all events, be a reinforcement to the general party of reform.

Another subject of alarm is the Roman Catholic population of French Canada, the introduction of which would, it is supposed, add to the dangers of the Union. This fear is natural, especially when the problem of emigration is assuming so serious an aspect. Yet I believe it to be groundless. The population of French Canada is a survival of the French peasantry before the Revolution, from which the colony was exempted by being in the hands of the British; though the power shared in France under the old regime among the King, the aristocracy, and the priest has now accrued for the most part to the priest alone. The French Canadian is backward, because he has been kept back. The forces of the British Canadian element have not been strong enough for his assimilation. To the forces of the Union his peculiarities would soon yield. He is kindly, courteous, docile, though politically too capable of being misled and corrupted. He has no tendency to conspiracy or cabal. He is not likely to form municipal rings or plunder clubs. Industrially he is tractable and amenable to factory discipline, and shows no tendency to industrial war. I had been informed that the French in your Northwestern States did not amalgamate with the Americans, but I am told on high authority that I was misinformed, and that under good employers, and in circumstances generally favorable, they amalgamate without difficulty. What is certain, however, is that keeping Quebec out of the Union will not keep the French Canadians out of the United States. They are invading you by thousands and tens of thousands. Since the McKinley act immigration has been greater than ever. Nothing could be worse than the present arrangement, which holds the breeding place under the reactionary influences, while the progeny swarms over your Northwestern States.

Observe that while the United States and Canada remain separate neither of them can control immigration, because, while one of them shuts the front door, the back door will be opened by the other. You make laws excluding the Chinese, and the result seems to be that the Canadian Government raises a small revenue on their importation through Canada into your country. Observe, too, that the Canadian Northwest, if the line were removed, would probably be filled by American emigration, whereas it is now being filled with Mennonites, Icelanders, Roman Catholic crofters from Skye, and other elements not less alien to American civilization than the French population of Quebec. Some day all of these will have to be taken in and digested by the Union.

In extension of territory there can hardly be any danger, so long as the extension is natural. In the present case it is not only natural, but is imperatively enjoined by nature, which has clearly made this North American continent a territorial and economic whole.

Politically, the system of federation combining local self-government and self-development with the external security and internal freedom of trade and intercourse assured to all the members by the Federal power seems capable of indefinite extension. Mere enlargement or adjustment of the central administrative and judicial machinery at most is required. Of disruption there can hardly be any danger, unless there is a line of cleavage, and the tariff question settled, there is no visible or assignable line of cleavage, saving the old one between the wholly white and the partially black States, the importance of which would be diminished by the accession of Canada to the Union.

Against any additional liabilities consequent on territorial or political extension to be set the more than countervailing advantage of assured immunity from war. Let continental union take place, and it is hardly conceivable that a hostile force should ever be set upon this continent, or that it should not remain forever securely dedicated to peaceful, industrial and progressive civilization.

The commercial objection that a market of 6,500,000 would be given for a market of 5,000,000 hardly calls for examination. It would imply that the admission of Dakota was a commercial loss to the rest of the Union, which would imply that the rest of the Union would be made richer by the exclusion of the State of New York.

Let the objector look at the map, which is the one great teacher on this Canadian question. Let him suppose that the four Territories of which the Dominion consist were in the Union, what would he say to anybody who would propose to take them out of it and form them into a separate and antagonistic power? When, if union existed, division would be madness, is not reunion wisdom?—Goldwin Smith in New York Tribune.

COST AND VALUE OF CANALS.

The Nicaragua Cut Likely to be an Enormously Profitable Enterprise.

The Suez canal, with almost a hundred miles of continuous digging, cost about \$100,000,000; of this sum \$30,000,000 was wasted in interest, commissions, changes of location and bad management. That canal has now a traffic of nearly nine million tons annually, and, according to the North American Review, it must be speedily enlarged to accommodate the commerce that is crowding through it to the western coast of the Pacific Ocean. The Nicaragua canal has twenty-nine and one-half miles of canal prism, or canal line. Of this one-third is very light dredging. The total length of this transit from sea to sea is 109 1/2 miles; of this line 155 1/4 miles is slack water navigation, at an elevation of 119 feet above the level of the sea. This small lift is overcome by six locks—three on either side of the lake. The entire cost of the canal, ready for use, as estimated by Mr. Menocal, allowing 25 per cent. for contingencies, is \$55,041,176. A board of five other great engineers went over Mr. Menocal's measurements and estimates with great care, and out of abundant caution, and not because of any substantial change in his figures, they added to his estimate another 20 per cent. for contingencies, and so changed his estimate as to make the total cost of the canal, ready for service, \$66,050,570.

It seems that this may be reasonably accepted as the outside cost of the canal. But, if we run up the conjectural cost to \$100,000,000, if built for that sum, it must be the most valuable property in the world of its magnitude. The tonnage, annually, can scarcely fall below that of the Suez canal. It will gradually exceed that amount. If it is two-thirds as great as that which passes through the St. Mary's canal on the lakes it will equal 9,000,000 tons. Who does not know that it must be greater than the traffic supplied by so small an area of inland country? A just estimate would be fixed, confidently, by the most careful and hesitating per-

sons at 9,000,000 tons per annum, to say nothing of income from passengers, of whom swarms will emigrate to the Pacific coast. On this estimate we could place the tolls at the rate of \$1 per ton, and realize \$9,000,000 per annum. Take \$3,000,000 of this sum for maintenance of the canal, which will not exceed half that sum; \$3,000,000 for interest on the bonded debt, and \$3,000,000 for the stockholders, and we will have a result that should excite the cupidities of the most grasping speculator. But the true friend of the industrial and commercial people will see in this result a saving to industry and commerce of more than one-half the charges for tonnage that are now paid to the Suez canal. If the United States are the owners of \$80,000,000 of the \$100,000,000 of the stock in this canal, and if it is to cost \$100,000,000 to build it, the dividends on that \$80,000,000 of stock, employed in a sinking fund and invested in the bonds of the company, would pay the entire cost of construction and the interest of the bonds in less than fifty years.

A GRUESOME SUPERSTITION.

Belief in Vampires Still Prevalent Among Hungarian Miners.

Lee J. Vance read a paper on vampires at a recent meeting of the New York Folk Lore Society, in which he gave illustrations of the existence in this country of the Old World belief in ghosts haunting the blood of the living. In one instance the belief was evidently transplanted, for it was found among Hungarian miners at Antrim, Pa. In another, it was found among the remnants of the Six Nations in central New York, and it is not clear whether it was indigenous with the Indians or was borrowed at one time or another from the whites. In the first case a Hungarian miner at Antrim, who was suffering from consumption, due to the unhealthy nature of his occupation, conceived the notion that the oppression on his chest at night and constant loss of vitality were due to the spirit of a dead boss, who in life had tyrannized over him, sitting on him, and sucking his life blood. In Hungary ghosts who thus prey on the living are exorcised by burning the hearts which beat in the bodies they inhabit before death. The proof that a body is that of a vampire is a heart still fresh and full of blood when the rest of the corpse may be decayed. When a heart which is thus proved to be that of a vampire is burned the live person who has been the victim's victim recovers from the effects of the visitation.

Believing all this implicitly, the miner, aided by his brother, dug up the corpse of the dead boss and cut out the heart. It was found to be fresh and full of blood, as they expected, and they accordingly burned it, with full faith that good results would follow to the sufferer from consumption. The immediate result was the arrest of the disturbers of the dead. They were not prosecuted, however, allowances being made for their ignorance. In spite of the burning of the boss' heart, the consumptive miner, although he professed at first to feel perfectly well, died not long afterward.

The aboriginal instance of this belief in vampires or its equivalent resulted in the burning of the entire body of an Indian, who in life had been quarrelsome and a nuisance to his neighbors. Those of them who became ill after his death made his ghost responsible for their maladies, and they burned his body to "thus lay" the troublesome spirit.—New York Sun.

Faithful Service.

New Girl—Young man called to see you, mem.

Miss Lillian (glancing at card)—Mr. Fitz-James McStab! Gracious! I'm not fit to be seen! Tell him, Betty, that I'm—O, she's gone!

New Girl (a moment later to young man)—Yes, sir, she's in, but, gracious! she's not fit to be seen.—Chicago Daily Tribune.

Messrs. A. B. Gulgon, James Lyons and J. R. Tucker, Jr., of Richmond, and Isaac Diggs, of West Point, are spoken of for assistant district attorney.

—MEN—

To be able to act like men must be in full possession of all their powers and faculties. Do you feel that you are in the enjoyment of perfect manhood? Or is some unmentionable thief robbing you of your birthright? Would you know? If it is two-thirds as great as that which passes through the St. Mary's canal on the lakes it will equal 9,000,000 tons. Who does not know that it must be greater than the traffic supplied by so small an area of inland country? A just estimate would be fixed, confidently, by the most careful and hesitating per-